

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + Refrain from automated querying Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

#### **About Google Book Search**

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at http://books.google.com/



41. 723





# THE HAND-BOOK.

## ERRATA.

- P. 32, for « licentionsness » read « licentiousness. »
- P. 41, for « Fower-market » read « Flower-market. »
- P. 43, for « advertisments » read « advertisements. »
- P. 44, for « ean » read « can. »

  for « desecriptions » read « descriptions. »
- P. 51, for « favored » read « favoured. »
- P. 54, for « fleelings » read « feelings. »
- P. 62, for « ont » read « out. »
- P. 125, for « St-Hubert » read « N. D. de Cléré »

#### THE

## HAND-BOOK

FOR

#### **ENGLISH VISITORS**

IN

## TOURS AND TOURAINE



## Published by

TISSERON, PORNIN AND C\*, Rue de l'Ancienne-Intendance, Rue de la Scellerie, 34, TOURS;

> SMITH, ELDER AND C\*, CORNHILL, LONDON:

AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1841.

783 . Digitized by Google

## PART I.

## TOURS.

## HISTORY

OF THE CITY

## AND INFORMATION

ON GENERAL MATTERS.

## A. D. CAMPBELL ESQRE

OF ASHCRAIG.

#### COUNTY OF RENFREW.

## My DEAR SIR,

During the friendly intercourse which existed between ourselves and our respective families whilst they resided in Tours, you often expressed regret that there was no • Guide or Directory • to point out to the Traveller the various objects of his research.

The following pages will, it is hoped, supply the deficiency that has existed up to the present time; and I beg leave to dedicate them to you in testimony of the profound esteem and affectionate regard of

Your's most faithfully attached

THE AUTHOR.

## PREFACE.

The following pages were nearly ready for publication, when the printer sent to us for the Preface. At first we imagined that the gude man. was jesting, or that he was verging on some eighty or ninety years, and had forgotten that we are living in an age very much opposed in principle, as in fashion, to the last, and having retained his former prejudices, was anxious to make us believe that a preface was absolutely necessary; indeed he went so far

as to say that his name should not appear as the printer of so important a volume, and that he would break up his types, unless we conformed to his dictum.

In pity for the public, therefore, we acquiesce; for why should so many gentle, and perhaps fair, readers be deprived of the information we have laboured hard to obtain for them, through the obstinacy of one single and simple individual? We said we had given way and we will now say why we have not held firmly to our opinion that a Preface is of no earthly sort of use, it is because we are convinced no one will read it.

Walker (see Pronouncing Dictionary) says a « preface is » Something spoken introductory to the main design, introduction, something proemial. »

Our printer therefore is right. Our little book wants an introduction. By this we understand an introduction to the public. So that a preface is a sort of third person to make the book acquainted with the numerous purchasers anxious to court its intimacy. The preface is therefore understood to say. So and So allow me to present you to the widely circulated Handbook of Tours and Touraine, and thereupon Mr So and So walks off with the hand book under his arm, much delighted with his new acquaintance.

Walker then says a preface is some thing proemial. The printer therefore is decidedly right. For if his derivation of the word is correct, which it is not, it means « something before buying » Now it is a mercenary idea which it was useless to combat, we therefore with all due humility resign ourselves to » existing circumstances » protesting however against his derivation, for proemial is derived from two greek words and not from the latin, as he supposes.

We will now merely state our motive for placing before an indulgent public the few pages which compose the Hand-Book with the matter it contains. On arriving in Touraine we were desirous of becoming acquainted with the many objects of antiquity with which the department abounds, and in many of which an Englishman must naturally feel an interest, as having been constructed by sovereigns of his country, or as having been the scenes of many occurrences connected with the most remarkable events recorded in history.

No such book of reference was found to exist we have therefore endeavoured to supply this deficiency.

In order to make the work of efficaceous service we have divided it into three distinct parts.

The first contains the information which a traveller eagerly seeks, and often, without a satisfactory result. Under this head will be found the topography of the town, the markets with the average price of provisions, the resources which a stranger anxiously desires to ascertain,

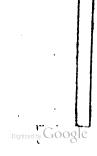
with many other details as numerous as they are useful.

The second part is devoted to the historical description of the many monuments which remain either perfect or decayed, with a direction for the best mode of transport.

The third section is composed of a commercial directory, to which the new comer is referred, and it may economise much enquiry and prove a source of comfort.

Having now fulfilled the task we had imposed on ourselves, we will say in the words of Southey

Go, little book, from this my solitude!
I cast thee on the waters, go thy ways!
And if, as I believe, thy vein be good,
The world will find thee after many days.





## TOURS.

Tours, formerly the Capital of the Province of Touraine, and now the chief town of the department of Indre and Loire, is the Cæsarodunum of the Romans.

The Gauls are supposed to have had a commercial establishment on the right bank of the Loire, where the Faubourg St-Symphorien now stands, and it may have existed about a century, when Cæsar first invaded the country.

The Roman Emperor did not improve or enlarge the small town which was flourishing at the time of his invasion, but he constructed a castle and habitations on the spot where the cavalry barracks now stand.

In the fifth century another town sprang up on the west, and in honour of S<sup>t</sup> Martin it was named Martinopolis, which was afterwards called Chateauneuf, (New castle) from a castle built there by Henry II, King of England—Both these towns were protected by their respective walls and fortresses.

The present city has swallowed up and confounded these three separate towns, and has extended its limits much beyond their ancient boundaries.

The Romans remained in possession of the country until 480, when they were driven out

by the Visigoths, who, in their turn, were obliged to yield to the superior arms of Clovis in 506.

In 940 Thibault de Blois usurped the sovereignty of the country, and he and his heirs retained it for a century, when the house of Anjou wrested it from them and held it till 1204.

Philippe Auguste took it from John of England, surnamed Lackland, and annexed it to the crown of France.

Since that time it was given as an appanage to various members of the royal family of France. — The last Duke of Tours who held it was Francis, son of Henry II, and who married Mary Queen of Scots.

Before the revolution, Tours consisted of Eleven Parishes, and contained convents and monasteries belonging to orders of almost every denomination. — But few traces of their former magnificence are now discoverable.

The City stands on a low ground between the rivers Loire and Cher; the former passing through the town, the latter being about two miles distant, to the south.— It contains twenty seven thousand inhabitants, and is remarkable for the neatness of its streets, the wealth, politeness, and amiable character of its society, and the purity of its atmosphere.

Within the last few years, by the indefatigable activity and the good taste of the Mayor, Mr Walwein, the town has undergone a complete change. — The public walks, under his direction, have been extended and improved, foot-paths have been made in many parts of the town, new streets have been cut, and public edifices are now in course of construction.

It has been said that a foreigner should enter London by the Thames, and Paris by the Champs Elysées. Tours, in like manner, has its noble entrance, which is by the Tranchée. Here the noble bridge and river, the lofty turrets of theCathedral, the neat simplicity of the Museum and Town-Hall surmounted by its semaphores, the old Church of Saint-Julien with the bold towers of Charlemagne and Saint-Martin, open successively to the sight, and before the traveller enters the town, he enjoys a beautiful Panorama.

Tours is the see of an Archbishop; the palace offers no object of curiosity: the gardens are pretty and neatly kept; they are open for the recreation of well-disposed persons.

Here also is the *chef-lieu* of the fourth military division, which comprises five départments, under the command of a lieutenant general.

It contains also a prefecture, a « direction d'artillerie, » (it hardly merits the title of arsenal); it is the head quarters of the 4th legion of royal gendarmerie, and has generally a regiment of cavalry and a batallion of infantry occupying the barracks, which are extensive and convenient. The cavalry barracks are on the East, near the

Digitized by Google

river, and the infantry barracks are on the west, in the Rue des Recollets.

The town possesses a civil and correctional tribunal, and the assizes are held here four times a year. There is also a prison for malefactors. Both these buildings having been acknowledged deficient in many particulars, the government has caused a new and spacious edifice to be constructed, which covers nearly 2 acres of ground. Here the courts, the gendarmerie and the prison will be concentrated, and they will add much to the beauty of that quarter of the town.

They are situated at the south entrance, at the end of the Rue Royale, and will offer a noble appearance to the traveller arriving from the south.

#### THE ROYAL COLLEGE.

This building is now undergoing repair, and is receiving considerable additions and improvements. It is situated in the Rue de la Prefecture.

र भोते हैं। 💎 🕟 👊 🕬 ग

#### THE HOSPITAL

This vast edifice is outside the town, to the west. It was formerly surrounded (or nearly so) by a swamp, which has lately been filled up at a great expense. Here has been, perhaps, the greatest improvement in the whole town; for where, three years since, all was morass, now there are good roads, rich crops, and avenues of luxuriant trees.

By a recent « ordonnance royale, » a school of medicine of the second order is to be attached to the hospital, which is now capable of receiving a thousand patients.

### THE POST OFFICE.

This office is nearly in the centre of the town, in the Rue de la Seellerie.

All letters for Paris, the north of France and England must be posted before 11, AM, in order to be dispatched the same day; and before 10, if pre-paid.

For the south, letters must be put into the box before 8 o'clock AM, and an hour earlier, if pre-paid.

The office is open till 7 every evening.

Digitized by Google

### THE CATHEDRAL.

This edifice is worth visiting. The lightness and elegance of the architecture, and the richness of its painted windows justly arrest the attention of the curious.

The present structure, which was terminated in 1550, was erected on the spot on which in 347 Saint-Lidoire, Bishop of Tours, first raised a monument worthy of the service to which it was dedicated. The edifice was consumed by fire in 561, and rebuilt on a more extensive scale by Saint Gregoire. At the end of the twelfth century, this second cathedral was burnt to the ground, and more than two hundred years elapsed, before the present structure was completed.

It was dedicated by Saint-Martin to Saint-Maurice and his companions, but now it bears the name of Saint-Gatien, whose tomb may be seen opposite the western door of the church of La Riche.

The Cathedral does not contain any monument worthy of notice, except the tomb raised to the memory of two children of Charles the Eighth. — These Children died in infancy at Plessis-les-Tours.

#### CHURCHES.

There are now only five churches which are used for public worship; they offer nothing remarkable in style or decoration.

## ENGLISH CHAPELS.

The English residents can boast of possessing two neat and convenient places of worship. The one is in the rue de la Prefecture: Morning service only at 12 o'clock on Sunday.

The French Protestants have their service at three o'clock in this building.

The other is on the Right Bank of the Loire, near the Tranchee Gates, at the Northern extremity of the Bridge. It has been lately fitted top by subscription for the convenience of families living on that side of the river. Divine service is performed here twice every Sabbath.

The hours are half past eleven AM and half past three P. M.

It has been licensed by the French government.

There is a lending library attached to the Chapel in town: Catalogues may be had at either place of worship.

# SCHOOLS.

There are several Schools for young persons of both sexes.

An English Clergyman of the established Church receives a limited number of Pupils into his house, and young gentlemen to read with him during the day.

The Pupils are prepared for the English

Public Schools and Universities. They are also instructed in the French and German languages.

### STEAMERS.

Two steamers leave every morning; the one for Orléans, the other for Nantes. The hours of departure vary according to the season, or the depth of water in the river.

In the summer they generally start at 4 in the morning.

In the winter the boat for Nantes leaves at 5 AM, but the other for Orléans does not quit her moorings before 8, and divides the passage into two days.

They arrive at their respective destinations (with the exception just mentioned) in the course

P. M. A light britska mail between Tours and Havre, corresponding with the Bordeaux mail to and from Paris, has lately been established. It goes out every afternoon at one (rather before than after) and comes in every morning about 8. Places must be booked at the Post-office. Fare fc 66. 15.

### HOTELS AND INNS.

The best hotels are the Boule d'Or, the Faisan and the Hotel de Londres, they afford every comfort a weary traveller can require. They are all situate in the Rue Royale, and are in the immediate proximity of the theatre and coach-offices, and not far removed from the public walks and the bridge. Persons travelling by water will do well however to content themselves

with the accommodation afforded by the hotels respectively known by the signs of the Trois Barbeaux and la Loire, at the latter of which is the steamer office.

## RIDING SCHOOL.

The town-council has built a large and convenient riding-school for the advantage of the inhabitants. The price of each lesson is 2 f<sup>cs</sup>. Horses may also be hired here at 5 f<sup>cs</sup> a day.

It is situated in the Rue Royale near the old church of Saint-Julien remarkable for the beauty of its architecture, but which has degenerated into stabling and coach-houses.

### RIVERS.

The department is watered by several rivers and many streams. The principal rivers are the Loire, Cher and Indre. To the disciples of Isaac Walton they offer some amusement. The two first contain Salmon, Shad, Barbel, Chub, Roach, Dace, etc., and the last named is famous for the size and quality of its pike.

The nearest trout-stream is the Loir (le Loir) This river waters several departments. The head quarters for amateurs of this sport are either at Château du Loir, about 30 miles from Tours, on the road to le Mans, or at la Fleche. Good accommodation at both places. Coaches every morning and evening from the Hotel de la Galère and the Post-House.

### TOWN HALL.

This building, which fronts the river at the entrance of the town, contains the Police and Passport offices. On the first floor is a splendid suite of rooms adapted for balls and concerts.

The Philharmonic society meet here once a fortnight. — A visitor, whose residence has not extended beyond six months, can purchase tickets for any particular concert, but having past that time, he must become a member, should he wish to attend. — The terms of subcription are.

- 15 francs entrance.
- 20 » per annum.

## BALLS.

The balls generally come off in Carnival and take place about three or four times; they are almost always well attended.

The price of admission is five francs each person, or ten francs for a family, without regard to the number.

## WINES.

The wines of Touraine are not commonly known, and in England are almost entirely unknown. — Two sorts however may be

named as worthy of a place in a gentleman's cellar. These are Champigny, grown near Richelieu, and Saint-Nicolas de Bourgueil a village about 20 miles to the west, on the right bank of the Loire.

Joue and Saint-Cyr produce in good years very palatable wines which are sold at a reasonable price. — St.-Avertin is rich in this produce, but the wine is strong and heavy; its deep colour is advantageous to the Paris merchants, who buy the greater part for the consumption of the capital. — All these wines are red. — The best white wines are the Saumur and Vouvray, but they are heady and treacherous. « Pray you avoid them. »

A trial has been made to *Champagnize* (forming an English word as near the French as possible) the red wine of Joué: it has been perfectly successful.

This sparkling, agreeable, and at the same time, harmless beverage may be had at 2 francs a bottle.

## MONEY CHANGERS.

There are two money changers, whose offices are in the town. Thus the traveller passing through may accommodate himself at all hours with specie or paper, as the case may be, without much trouble.

### HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

Every facility is given those in search of the picturesque, by the number and neatness of the glass coaches which are at the disposal of the public at very moderate rates. — The fares very according to the distance, or time engaged.

### PUBLIC WALKS.

The principal public walk, indeed the only one which may properly denominated as such, is the Mall (le Mail). It runs parallel with the city from west to east, and consists of a broad walk with two avennes of lofty Elms on either side.

It extends more than a mile and a half, on the south. It is the only fortification that the city possesses; this fortification is so slight that one would imagine it had been built, rather to prevent the inundations of the Cher penetrating into the city, than to obstruct the entrance of an invading foe.

The Mall is the resort of the fashionable on a Summer's evening; the regimental band attends

every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock and attracts crowds of promenaders. The bridge also draws numbers to enjoy the freshness of the breeze after a sultry day. - The Grammont Road. which has been widened and improved, is not without its beauty; in a few years it will offer a shady and animated walk, and will rivalize with many of the finest promenades in Europe. Saint-Cyr by the levée is a favourite stroll; the way may be varied by crossing the ferry opposite this village, and returning into town by the Champs-de-Mars and the Ouavs. A new terrace on the levée Saint-Symphorien is in progress, and will communicate with the two bridges.

## BANKERS.

The principal banking houses are those of MM. Gouin B<sup>rs</sup> in the Rue du Commerce, cor-

responding with MM. Herries, Farquahar and C°, Saint-James Street London; MM. Pelissot Croué, and C°, Rue Descartes, M° Petit, Rue de l'Ancienne Intendance, and MM. Froger, Rue des Recollets.

# BURIAL GROUND.

The Protestant burial ground is attached to the Eastern Cemetery. An hour's meditation among the graves of our departed countrymen will not be regretted.

The guardian undertakes to keep the tombs free from grass and moss at the charge of 6 francs per ann, each.

FLOWERS.

This article will not be devoted to an enquiry into the progress of the culture of plants; but merely to direct onr reader to the place des Victoires on the 26th Fafy; here 16 will be much pleased with the exhibition of flowers exposed for sale, every year, on this and the two following days.

Insurance product of the second of the secon

In consequence of the very low rate of insurance, English Residents are recommended to take the precaution of guaranteeing themselves from those by the A house with furniture, plate, etc., may be minuted against all risks for testilism one Pound per ann.

The principal companies are represented by MM. Gouin, MM Pelissot Croué and Co, and Mr Valin, rue de la Scellerie.

Saplett State Stat

Three arches of a bridgenf Roman nontimethem' are still in a good state of preservation; they are near the right bank of the Loire opposite the Faubourg Saint-Symphorien. Their regularity and strength are truly admirable. Immediately below them is the intended line of a suspension bridge, which has lately been contracted for, and which will be commenced as soon as the requisite formalities shall have been fulfilled.

The present bridge consists of fifteen arches, and is a model of this style of architecture. It is universally admired for the justness of its proportions.

## WAGGON OFFICES.

There are several establishments which undertake the conveyance of goods by land over the whole continent of Europe. We will only mention those of MM. Ganier Bellanger, and Nivet, both in the Rue Royale.

### THEATRE.

The small theatre in the rue de la Scellerie does not meet with great support. The same

troop which plays at Orleans and Blois comes to Tours in its turn. Nothing can be said of the present performers, who seldom remain in the arrondissement more than a twelvemonth.

# ENGLISH RESIDENTS.

The average number of English families residing at and near Tours is from sixty to seventy. The majority of these however inhabit the environs, which are beautiful.

### ROADS.

Tours is on the great thoroughfare between Paris and the towns lying north of the Pyrenees and south of Bordeaux. A royal road of the first class runs through the lende Sainty Symphonion and the Rue Royale Also, the trafficial immense, in consequence of the length of time which is expended by sending goods to the capital from Bordeaux by sea, via Havre or Rouen.

Of late years, the system of M<sup>c</sup> Adam, the great Colossus various, has hear less roduced into this country, and it is hardly necessary to add, with great advantage.

Paris may be reached by going through Orleans or by Vendome and Chartres.

The latter route is generally preferred, as there is less pavement than on the other road. A reaction is however inevitable, for so soon as the railroad from the capital to Orleans shall have been opened to the public, the majority of travellers will take advantage of this more expeditious means of « going a head. » Not that the French agree with the axiom of Mr. Samuel Slick that « time is money, » but the novelty

# of, the mode of transport, and the diminished fatimes, will each invests influence.

The most expeditious mode of reaching London is either per mail to Havre (fare 66 ft 15 centimes), crossing to Southampton and then by railroad; or by coach to Honfleur and crossing to Havre, whence steamers depart every day for London or Southampton.

e for the grown and FAIRS. The contraction of the same of the contraction of the contraction of the same of the contraction of

Land of the second of the second

Level Below Level Best Start

Part of the State of the State of the Control of

Additional Company of the Company of

Two fairs are annually held, here, — They, begin on the 10th May and 10th August, and last a fortnight. — The cattle fair is held on the Champ de Mars on the first day only. — The attraction for ladies and children is on the terraces opposite the river.

A native of our island will be struck with the decent, and even polite, behaviour which characterizes the lower orders in this country, when assembled for the purposes of amusement; but if too much praise cannot be given them for their want of that rude mirth and unrestrained licentionsness, which in England have prompted the suppression of many of the fairs which were held in the neighbourhood of London, we must add that the traveller will blush at the desecration of the Sabbath he will weekly witness in France.

During the fair time, this feeling will be much increased. The beating of drums, the blowing of horns, the firing of pistols guns and cannons creates a discordant and distracting tumult which ill accords with our notions of a keeping the sabbath holy.

### YINTAGE.

To persons full of illusion respecting this picturesque employment in autumn, we would recommend a walk into the country. We should not be astonished at hearing, that some of them had become teetotallers in consequence, for they will probably find the operation of wine pressing not the most delicate possible.

MONUMENTS.

The following remains of antiquity will be investigated with pleasure.

A portion of the ancient Castle of Chateau-Neuf near the market place. The beauty and elegance of the architectural proportions are striking.

The Tour de Guise, formerly a state prison, now serving as a powder magazine, in the Gavalry Marraeles. The government House now occupied by a restaurateur opposite the place Foire-le-Broi, and many other tenements in this quarter, which hear marks of their antiquity. The hold tower of Charlemagne, now a shot manufactory, and the clock tower opposite are remains of the magnificent Church of Saint-Martin.

The house of Mr Alexander Gouin, the late Minister of commerce, is worthy of admiration.

The Corn Market was a Church, whose proportions and sculpture are no despicable specimens of the taste of former days. The white marble formtain in the centre of the market place is an elegant structure.

Tristan's house in the Ade des Trois Pucelles.
Applications for admittance must be made and
door neater the river.

The magnificent Church of Saint-Julien has been should mentioned.

The grand, entrance of the Archhishop's palace, constructed with the materials which had formed a triumphal arch raised on the Place de la Mairie, in honour of Lewis the 14th, when he passed through the city.

### THE PASTO LIBOURY.

To a lover of literature and an admirer of rape editions the district at the Prefecture will afford much interest, its would be needless to insert a catalogue of the many cirious works: which are here collected. Mr Chauveau, the librarian, is ever ready, with the greatest urbanity, to unfold the treesures under his care.

It is open every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 11 A. M. till 4 e'clock in the winter; and till 5 in the summer. The rooms are heated by flues in the winter, and every accommodation is afforded for the encouragement of the studious in the pursuit of know-ledge.

### MANUFACTURES.

The most considerable branch of commerce is the manufacture of a silk stuff called Gros de Tours. Its richness, solidity and heapty are unequalled. It is very costly.

There are also an iron-foundry, a file manufactory, which is considered one of the best establishments of the kind in France; white and red lead mills and saw mills, both these are worked by steam.

Many large carpet and cloth manufactures give employment to several hundred operatives.

There is also a great trade in dried and preserved fruits, which are sent to all parts of the world.

# LANGUAGE.

The French spoken in Touraine is free from the patois by which the natives of the various provinces are distinguished. This purity of pronunciation arises from the long residence of the court in this neighbourhood, during the Augustan age of French literature.

Many families have taken up a lengthened residence in Touraine, in order that their children may acquire this pure accent.

## HOUSES.

House rent, though less than formerly, is the most serious expense the domestic economist has to contend with in this favorite and favored spot.

In the City, the price of good apartments is much higher than that of a handsome chateau and grounds on the hill, within a few minutes' walk of the bridge. This reason alone is sufficient to account for the facility with which the landlords let their houses on the right bank, although another can be given, which may have still greater weight.

The hill has always been considered much more salubrious than the town, and the convenience of an English Chapel in the vicinity, still further enhances the desire of inhabiting this beautiful hill. The habitations generally occupied by the English are scattered over a vast extent of ground, varying from six miles to a quarter of a mile and less from the bridge.

Residences calculated for large or small families may be had either furnished or unfurnished, though there are few of the latter in the country. The rents run from 30 to 120 L a year for a furnished house out of town. Houses in the city vary in the rent, according to the accommodation they afford, and the length of time for which they are taken.

#### MUSEUM.

The building is in a sad state of dilapidation. The collection of pictures is not very striking. The amateur will discover, however, some specimens of the most celebrated masters.

The collection of minerals is very extensive and well arranged.

The specimens in natural history are well preserved, but some of the classes are very deficient.

### MARKETS.

The great market is held on Saturdays, but there is an inferior one every Wednesday. Indeed, poultry and many other commodities may be obtained every morning in the week, although there is not so abundant a supply as on Saturday. It may not be useless to state that the ladies in the market generally ask twice as much as they intend to take.

The Fower-market is near the Hay-market on the Place d'Aumont.

River fish is abundant.

Salmon may be quoted from 1 fo up to 4 fos a lb, according to the season.

Sea-fish is scarce and dear.

Shell fish is always to be had in the Season, at reasonable prices.

Meat (all descriptions) is half a franc a lb, if choice pieces only are taken; and a half penny less, if taken « all round, » In the country it is a half-penny a lb cheaper than in town.

Fruit and vegetables are fine in quality and are abundant, and may always be had at a very cheap rate. The poultry is beautiful. A fine turkey may be had for 3 fcs (or half a crown) a fat goose for 2 fcs and a half (or two shillings) and a couple of chicken at the same price.

### PROFESSORS.

Masters and Mistresses distinguished for talent, and experienced in every branch of education abound. For particulars, see the advertisments at the end of the volume.

# DRIVES.

The most pleasant roads which an invalid can take for what is commonly called a drive, are by the Cher to Veretz. Nothing can be more agreeable after a sultry day than the freshness of the shade afforded by the curtain of noble poplars leading to Saint-Avertin.

Vouvray and Vernou also, at the latter of which M. de Roman's park will afford every delight that solitude and a romantic imagination ean require.

Veigné on the Indre is a favorite resort for the amateurs of picnics. In a word go where the traveller will in Touraine, he cannot go amiss. Though some places claim a superiority over others, all is pretty, all is delightful.

WATER.

This great article of life is not scarce in Tours; many descriptions may be obtained. The fountain on the place de l'Archeveché has two perpetual streams flowing. The one proceeding from the pure springs at Saint-Avertin, conveyed in pipes under the river Cher; the other being of softer quality and brought from the Artesian well bored at the cavalry barracks.

The water from the pumps is river-water filtered through the light sand of the stratum and well adapted to domestic purposes. Many persons, indeed, prefer this water for drinking, after having passed it through a filtering machine.

# LEARNED SOCIETIES.

The learned bodies which hold their meetings at Tours are

The society of agriculture, arts and sciences and belies-lettres.

The medical society.

The archæological society.

CLUBS.

There are several French clubs. — That which possesses the greatest number of English members is situated in the Fossés Saint-Georges. — There is also a club composed entirely of English Genlemen. — The room is at N° 6, rue Royale. Members are admitted by ballot.

It is much to be regretted that no gentleman has as yet come forward to establish a Book club, where amusements purely literary may be sought. — This hint, it is trusted, will shortly be acted upon, and the vacuum filled up.

### HUNTING.

A subscription pack of hounds was formerly kept in this neighbourhood. — The only opportunity now afforded of following this manly sport is with the Count of Champ Chevrier's choice pack.

The meets are always within a come-at-able distance from the town. — The object of pursuit is the wild Boar, an animal sure of cutting out

plenty of work for man and horse, when he takes to the open country with a « Southerly wind and a cloudy sky »

## ETIQUETTE.

New comers wishing to enter into society are expected to call the first on the French and English families which compose it — The custom is to leave cards. — The mode of the return visit does not appear to be sufficiently defined. — Some persons go in; others will merely leave their cards; in the latter case, let it be understood, however, that no slight is intended, nor does it mean « Do not give yourself the trouble of knocking at my door again, »

These niceties are noticed to prevent the most sensitive persons feeling hurt or having their notions of delicacy wounded.

5 ..... 9

### POST-HOUSE.

For post horses application must be made to the maître de poste, whose establishment is on the Quai de la Poissonnerie. — Families travelling in their own carriages are either accompanied by couriers or are furnished with a postbook.

In either case further particulars would be needless.

A . 15 6 1 1 1 1 1

#### PHYSICIANS.

The English Residents have the satisfaction of being able to obtain the assistance of Medical Gentlemen educated in England.

The Practitioners now dispensing to suffering humanity the advantages of their science, are,

Dr. Whiteley, Rue du Mail;

Dr. Holdsworth on the Tranchée;

 $M^r$  Garrett , M. R. C. S. of London ( $n^o$  58) , Rue Royale.

The usual fee is Five Francs.

Digitized by Google

#### CLIMATE.

Invalids, who were wont to come into this beautiful country in search of that blessing, health, have apparently deserted it for some more favored spot.

The only reason that can be assigned for this desertion is, that other places have in their turn become fashionable, because they have been a Written about » by persons, who from their ignorance of the localities which have called forth praises from their pens, have been incapable of rendering a comparative account of the salubrity of those oases, which are worthy of particular notice.

Nothing indeed is so vague as the descriptions which are generally given of towns and countries in which the traveller is supposed to take an interest; and the reputation of most of the places to which the English are disposed to a wend their way is scarcely ever a just one. Mostly it exceeds the character, sometimes it falls short of it. Tours probably, speaking generally, may be placed in the latter category.

Many, however, after having wandered over the continent in search of Utopia, have returned to Tours, as the nearest approach or resemblance to it that could be discovered.

Nice, the mild and gentle Nice, often proves a very charming winter residence, but the air is too relaxing for many constitutions, and the country is subject to those rapid fluctuations, which persons in a robust state of health cannot support, much less a delicate invalid.

In the winter of 1840 the snow that fell in Nice accumulated to the depth of several feet,

whilst at Tours there was only one slight fall during the night of the 18 th December, and that nearly disappeared in the course of the following morning.

Pau, a very favorite resort of the English valetudinaran is subject to the same objections. Moreover the apathy and languor created by the atmosphere are highly noxious to many persons. The vent de bise, on the other hand, to which Geneva is subject, is also very prevalent at the foot of the Pyrenees, and the disastrous effects which it has produced are too numerous and too fully acknowledged to need the selection of any particular instance.

Now Tours being free from these sudden and great atmospheric changes, must naturally be more conducive to the restoration of a feeble frame.

Though the thermometer may not range its high in the sun, the mercury will not be as depressed in the shade, as it is either at Pau or at Nice, during the reign in these places of what may be

termed the a pestiferous blast. » and we may venture to assert. that the mean temperature will be found to be in favour of Tours.

There is also another item which must not be omitted whilst we are striking a balance between these several places. Pau does not afford that variety of sheltered drives which Tours can boast of. The only road on which an invalid can venture, when near the Pyreenes, is that which leads to Eaux Bonnes by Rébénac; and what are the fleelings experienced by the valetudinarian during his short excursion? On going out all the glasses of his carriage are down, but on turning the horses' heads homewards, every window must be closed and the patient enveloped in furs and blankets.

Tours, on the contrary, can boast of a range of hills or rather cliffs which throw a natural screen against the north and east winds, which are not, by any means, prevalent. We shall not pursue this subject further, as we understand it will be treated on by one of our resident Physicians, to whose pamphlet we beg to refer our readers.

It may not be irrelevant to remark, (and we trust we shall not be considered to have travelled ont of the path which is strictly our own,) that the climate of Touraine is highly beneficial to Children.

We had the pleasure of knowing a lady who resided here many years, and who had with her no less than Thirteen Grand children, most of them born in India. She assured us, that after having tried the various fashionable places on the continent, in high repute, she could say her young charges had never enjoyed such good health any where as at Tours.

## PART II.

# TOURAINE.

# A SHORT SKETCH

OF THE

ANCIENT CASTLES, MONUMENTS

AND

NATURAL CURIOSITIES

WORTHY OF BRING VISITED BY THE TOURIST.

.

...

(c)\*

 $(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_n) = (x_1, \dots, x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ 



## TOURAINE.

#### ANTENDESE.

This town situated on the left bank of the Loire, about fifteen miles from Tours, presents from the river a noble, and at the same time, elegant appearance. The splendour of the Castle above, and the neatness of the houses on the quay, which is planted with lofty trees, give an air of grandeur and comfort rarely united in France. As it has been the theatre of many im-

portant transactions, we will give a brief historical notice of it.

Antiquaries state that the spot on which the Castle now stands, was formerly occupied by a fort built by Julius Casar about 50 years before the Christian Era. In support of this opinion, they point ont vast caverns, the interior of which is strongly cemented. It is said, they were used as granaries by the Romans, who inhabited the heights. The steps which communicated from one to the other are still to be seen. Roman coins also have been occasionally discovered in the immediate neighbourhood, and this part of the town was long called « Ancient Rome. »

The fort was destroyed under Diocletian. Constantine rebuilt it shortly afterwards.

It would not be very interesting to our reader, were we to pursue the line of successive possessors, into whose hands it fell, either by conquest or gift.

We will pass on to the time of Philippe-Auguste who having received the province by confiscation, as already mentioned, about the end of the twelfth century, Amboise returned into the hands of the King of France, since which time the monarchs of this country have occasionally inhabited it.

It is the native place of Charles the 8th who constantly lived here till he came to the throne; he also died here in 1498. He it was, who built the two towers which lead from the lower part of the town to the Castle; one of these towers forms a carriage road and is not the least remarkable feature of the building.

Louis XII and Francis I finished what their predecessors had commenced. Henry II and Francis II Son and Grandson of Francis I added many embellishments.

The Amboise conspiracy fomented by the Calvinists, whose design was to get possession of the king Francis the second's person — and

to have the Duke of Guise brought to trial was discovered in 1560, and twelve bundred conspirators were put to death in consequence. This horrible butchery was the prelude to the more extensive massacre on S<sup>1</sup>.-Bartholomew's events72.

The Castle remained crown property until 1761, when Louis XV exchanged it away to the Duke of Penthievre, and was, through his wife, inherited by the Orléans family.

The present King of the French is making several important alterations and improvements, but without very great additions, this Castle cannot contain Majesty and its long suite of concomitants.

This curious remnant of antiquity is generally visited every year by some member of the Royal family.

The small Chapel in the garden dedicated to S'-Hubert is remarkable for the sculpture in alto relievo, representing the legend of S<sup>t</sup>.-Hubert and the Stag on the one side, and on the other, S<sup>t</sup>.-Anthony and his Pig.

The Pagoda of Chanteloup which resembles in some points the Asiatic temple in Kew Gardens, is an attraction to the curious.

Coaches from the Crouzille every morning at 6.

The road through Mont-Louis is excellent and the scenery picturesque.



### AZAY-LE-RIDEAU.

This village, rather more than half-way between Tours and Chinon, is situated in a rich valley, which is watered by the Indre.

The Castle, which is worthy of notice, was built by Gilles Bertholot, in the beginning of the Sixteenth century.

The initials of Francis I together with the Salamander, and those of Diana of Poitiers, are visible in several parts of the structure.

The castle contains a collection of historical portraits by the best Masters.

Researches have been made in the neighbourhood, and they have brought to light various domestic utensils, supposed to be of Roman origin.

For means of conveyance, see Chinon.

### METTRAT.

This village, which resembles, in the adjactent scenery, the glades of old England, surmounted by the church spire, is often visited by the Residents of the city and neighbourhood, who are attracted thither by the agricultural colony lately established by M. de Metz and Viscount de Bretignères.

These Gentlemen, with a highly laudable desire of reforming juvenile delinquents, have built and formed a colony, into which lads,

who have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment are received, and are taught various trades; but they are more particularly employed and instructed in agricultural pursuits.

The colony may be inspected every Thurs-day.

We must not omit mentioning the beautiful park belonging to the Viscount, who with the greatest urbanity, has thrown open the gates for the uncontrolled recreation of his neighbours. It is five miles from Tours.

An omnibus leaves the hôtel Saint-Julien every hour on Thursdays and Sundays.

## 

### VILLANDRY.

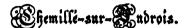
This is a favorite spot with strangers. It is situated on the left bank of the Cher, about 15 miles from Tours, and will fully repay the expense incumbent on trips of this description. The drive is through a delightful country, pleasantly varied hy hill and dale, water and forest.

There was formerly a small Castle here called Colombiers, in which a treaty of peace between Philippe Auguste and Henry II, king of England was signed in 1532.

The present proprietor of this Chateau has made it one of the most delightful residences imaginable. In point of architecture it offers nothing remarkable.

The only means for a party to reach it, is by a hackney carriage.

Gentlemen on horseback or on foot will do well however to cross the ferry below the Hospital, and follow the road by the Cher.



This village, situated in the arrondissement of Loches, contained one of the most ancient monasteries in Touraine.

In 1176 Hervé the Abbot, at the request of Henry II of England, sold the land to the Benedictines for 100 livres.

Two years afterwards, this king, in expiation of the murder of Thomas à Becket, erected the

Charter House or Carthusian Monastery of Saint-Jean du Liget.

It afterwards fell into such contempt that the monks are said to have inscribed the following verses over the convent Gate.

- « Anglorum Henricus Rex , Thomæ cæde cruentus , »
  - « Ligeticos fundat Castuciæ monakos. »

Bernard Communication of the experimental and the communication of the experimental and the e

Compared to the State of Compared

2. Suppose of the end of the e

#### CHARGO SING SINGS SINGS SINGS SINGS SINGS

#### COURTON.

This is the classic ground of the antiquary. Unfortunately however the vestiges of its former grandeur are rare, and there now remain but fragments of its castle walls and a few dilapidated towers. — This almost impregnable fortress of ancient times, which consisted of three distinct eastles, traces of which are still discoverable by the wide and deep ditches which surrounded them, was sold in 1621 and purchased by Cardinal Richelieu, who, in order to gratify his inordinate

ambition of possessing it himself, had counselled its alienation. The Cardinal's family afterwards allowed it to fall to ruin.

In this truly royal residence Henry II and Richard I.

#### « Shuffled off their mortal coils »

It had been the residence of ten kings of France. The belfry of Saint-Stephen's Church, and the Church dedicated to Saint-Mexme were built by Charles VII.

Some remains of a room, in which Joan of Arc had an interview with this monarch, are pointed out. From the heights a splendid Panorama is presented to the eye. The meanderings of the Vienne, the towers of the Castle of Saumur. (a town in which many curiosities worthy of being examined are to be found, and whose cavalry school is so justly celebrated), in the distance, and the fertile meadows and islands, and the rich cultivated fields, form a beautiful landscape. Chinon, is nearly 30 miles

from Tours to the south-west. A coach leaves the Hotel de la Galere every morning at 11 o'-clock.

It may not be out of place to mention here the itinerary recommended for a trip, of which Chinon is the principal attraction. Azay le Rideau, Chinon (and hence an excursion to Champigny and Richelieu will not be regretted) returning by Saumur, Bourgueil, visiting the beautiful residences belonging to the Count' De Larochejacquelin, and Rochecotte the property of the Duchess de Dino, Langeais and Tours.

For information respecting each of these places, see them under their several heads.



### Grotte des fees,

This Celtic monument is situated at St.-Antoine-du-Rocher, about 5 miles from Tours. It consists of 12 stones, 3 to the right, as many to the left, 3 placed horizontally on the top, 1 at the bottom, and 2 at the entrance. It is 34 feet long, 9 wide, and 6 high.

## 200**22**0.

The date of the foundation of this Castle cannot be fixed; its origin, however, is said to be traced to the times of the Romans. It belonged to the first French Monarch; it fell into the hands of the Dukes of Aquitaine during the feudal times, and it was afterwards governed by the Dukes of Anjou. It then became the property of the English Kings, but was lost by confiscation with the other English possessions in France, under John.

Many of the Kings of France since Philippe-Auguste have resided here, and each of them has made considerable additions and improvements. The traveller is strongly recommended to visit this monument, which has sufficient traces of its ancient grandeur left, to give a good idea of what it was in its best days.

The sous-prefecture which was formerly a part of this immense fortress, is beautifully situated; here may be seen the tomb of Agnes Sorel, in black and white marble.

The ancient keep is now used as a place of confinement for persons sentenced to imprisonment for a shorter period than 12 months.

The dungeon, in which Ludovico Sforce Duke of Milan was confined in 1500, still hears upon its walls traces of his amusement, which consisted in covering them with rude hieroglyphics in chalks of different colours.

Two iron cages, 8 feet by 7, in which Louis XI, of barbarous memory, is said to have con-

fined his most dangerous enemies, among others Cardinal de la Balue and the celebrated historian Commines, were kept here until 1789.

Several of the walls have been much dilapidated in order to extract the salt-petre which the stones contained.

Over the hall door of Mr de Bridieu's house, which may be admired for its similarity to an English villa, between Loches and Beaulieu, may be seen, in perfect preservation, a portrait or rather bust of Francis I, in porcelain.

Loches is 25 miles from Tours. Coaches leave the Hotel du Cygne in the Rue Chaude every morning, and return in the afternoon, giving sufficient time for a detailed examination of this interesting monument.

A hackney carriage will undertake the journey there and back the same day.

# Ars Srois-Sonneanx.

This house stands on the summit of the hill at S<sup>1</sup>.-Cyr, a small village on the right bank of the Loire about a mile down the river. It was a rendez-vous de chasse of Louis XI. The cellars are extremely curious. They contain six wine tuns built in stone and strongly cemented. Each of them is capable of containing ten casks of wine. They remind us of the Heidelberg tun and

cause us the same reflection on the melancholy instances which they present to us of the decay of that ancient hospitality which caused their frequent replenishment.



# SAVONNIÈRES.

This village, which may be visited at the same time as the castle of Villandry, is remarkable for the dropping caves which are near it.

From the rock drips a limpid water which deposits a transparent carbonized lime, and forms stalactites capable of being worked. These subterranean excavations are not easily approached, and they are explored with some difficulty.



# ROCHECOTTE.

This beautiful château, in the commune of S<sup>t</sup>.-Patrice, celebrated as the birthplace of a famous Vendean chief of this name, who was tried and shot at Paris in 1798, now belongs to the Duchess of Dino.

This lady has enriched this lovely spot with



many exquisite specimens of vertu, and has furnished it in a style as remarkable for its richness as for the delicate taste she has displayed.

It is about 4 miles below Langeais.

See Rigny.

A second of the control of

The second of the second of the



St-Georges.

This pretty hamlet, about 2 miles from Tours on the Orléans road is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill. The traveller's attention is arrested by the number of neat villas which are interspersed through the whole of the country.

The antiquary is attracted hither by the ruins

of a curious staircase built in the rock. It is supposed to have been made in order to form a communication between the Castle which was erected on the heights, and the Levée below.

Of this castle not a vestige remains.



# VERNOU.

This village about 8 miles from Tours has a curious church which is said to have been erected in 494. The elms near the church door, says tradition, were planted by Sully.

Count Bacot de Roman's park has been mentioned in another part of this volume.

# G. Corporation

A section of the distribution of

# discussions de discus

# VERETZ.

This pretty village on the south bank of the Cher is worthy of a visit. Its picturesque position with a water mill on the opposite side of the river form a landscape of the most pleasing description.

It possessed before the revolution a noble castle which Grécourt calls his « terrestrial

Paradise » It was destroyed by order of the Duke of Choiseul. Gabrielle d'Estrée was born here in 1565. It is 7 miles and a half from Tours.



## RICOIT.

This beautiful commune possessing extensive forests, is bathed by the Loire.

It is celebrated for its intermittent spring which is sometimes dry, sometimes flowing, and thus varies several times in the course of the day. Here is situated the magnificent Castle of Ussé, the property of the Count de Larochejacquelin.

We have already given, under the head of 3\*

Chinon one itinerary, but should the traveller be unwilling to extend his route as far as Chinon, we should certainly recommend his hiring a carriage, visiting the old tower of Saint-Mars, the ruins of the Castle of Langeais, then going on to Rochecotte. Having seen this enchanting spot, he can cross the water and visit the splendid Castle of Ussé.

In this village he will find an inn, or rather a cabaret, the good woman of which will give him a solid proof of her ability in cooking fish. Mine hostess is a *Cordon bleu* in this department of the culinary art. We take it for granted that the ride must have produced a good appetite.



Rarmontiers.

The ruins of the Abbey founded by Saint-Martin in the fourth century, and said to have been the first religious establishment of this nature founded in France, present nothing particularly worthy of attention.

Henry the 4th was consecrated with the Holy Oil brought from this monastery. We are not told whether it was part of the supply said to have been brought in a phial from heaven on purpose to anoint Clovis, in the 4th century.

The church and the extensive buildings reconstructed in the preceding century, were sold and afterwards destroyed in 1797.

The Southern entrance and a part of the residence of the lay brothers, are the only remains that exist. A model of the magnificent Staircase may be seen in the library at the Prefecture. The original, which however cannot rivalize with the splendid, though light, flight of stairs at Lowther Castle, escaped the general destruction during the revolution and was sold at the restoration and carried to England.

Marmoutiers is about two miles from Tours on the Orleans road.

# RICHELIEU.

This town, formerly of some importance, owed its rise to the great man whose name it hears.

The Cardinal built it with a regularity which surpasses that of Rochefort. All the streets are at right angles with each other.

He granted several privileges to the town, which it lost at the revolution.

Digitized by Google

He also erected a palace here of immense dimensions and furnished it with that splendour which he loved to display.

Of this edifice, formerly one of the finest and most elegant of its kind in France, not one stone remains on another.

To this Cardinal may be applied the character of Wolsey as drawn by our immortal poet.

### « He was a man-

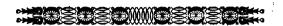
- » Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
- » Himself wilh princes; one, that by suggestion
- » Ty'd all the kingdom: Simony was fair play;
- » His own opinion was his law; I'the presence
- " He would say untruths; and be ever double.
- » Both in his words and menning; He was never,
- » But where he meant to ruin, pitiful;
- » His promises were, as he then was, mighty;
- » But his performance, as he is now, nothing.
- » Of his own body he was ill, and gave
- » The clergy ill example

He also deserved the counter pleading which follows.

## ·- 103 --

### » From his cradle

- » He was a scholar and a ripe and good one,
- » Exceeding wise spoken, fair and persuading;
- » Lofty, and sour, to them that lov'd him not,
- » But to those men that sought him, sweet as summer,
- » And though he were unsatisfied in getting,
- » (Which was a sin,) yet in bestowing, madam,
- » He was most princely:
- » And, to add greater honour to his age
- » Than man could give him, he died fearing God. »



# Moutlouis.

This village, seven miles and a half from Tours, on the road to Amboise is of very ancient date.

It was here that Henry II King of England assembled several prelates in October 1170, when a reconciliation took place between this monarch and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas à Becket, who was murdered some months afterwards.



# SAVIGNY.

This village, in the canton of Chinon, possesses a Church remarkable for its antiquity.

La Herpinière, a country seat of Charles VII, still exists.

A portrait of his Queen, Mary of Anjou, in fresco, may still be seen in one of the apartments.



# Semblaucay.

Here was a Castle in former days, which had been inhabited by Louis X, Charles VII and Henry II.

It was built in the middle of a large lake, which rendered the approach inaccessible, when the drawbridge was raised.

At no great distance is a spring of water

strongly impregnated with iron, and having a great analogy with those of Forges in the department of the Lower Seine and which are much frequented.

Another spring of the same nature, emitting a strong sulphureous odour, though tasteless, has been lately discovered on the Left Bank of the Cher, in the park of Cangé.

Veigné has also a spring of mineral water.

# CT-CTMPHOREMS.

This commune rich in all the productions of nature, is the « Terrain Choisi » of the English.

Its proximity to the town, its position, from which the eye may wander over an immense extent of the richest fields and meadows, the beautiful hills on the left bank of the Cher, forming a back ground of nearly thirty miles in length from east to west, the meanderings of the Loire and Cher through a highly picturesque

country, the noble Chateaux in the distance, the bird's eye view of the bridge and town, all these united have gained such a preference for this commune that a choice of residences cannot always be had.

Moreover, the pure air which is breathed here and the southern exposition of the greater part of the houses make it desirable to the invalid.

The new English Chapel, which is most centrally situated on this side of the river, proves a source of great convenience to families residing in the neighbourhood. Before its construction, many persons were unable to attend divine service, in consequence of the great distance to the other chapel, and the formidable undertaking of crossing the bridge, which in summer is almost impassable from the heat and dust, and in winter, from the mud which is generally found conglomerated here to no inconsiderable extent.

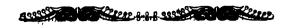


# cancé.

This beautiful spot is said to have been occupied by Crawford captain of the Scottish Archers to Louis XI (see Quentin Durward). The Castle stands on an eminence commanding the Cher. It is about five miles from Tours on the Bléré Road. To the pedestrian, the way may

be shortened by going by the canal and crossing the ferry opposite the pretty village of Saint-Avertin.

Coaches from the Hotel of Saint-Julien leave every morning and evening.



CHENONCEAUX

June 1. June 2005 and Legislage in the constraint of the problem of the constraint of the con

The Castle which bears this name is the most remarkable monument which the department can boast. It is supposed to have been built in 13th century. It was purchased by the crown in 1535. Henry II soon afterwards made a present of it to Diana of Poitiers his mistress, who adorned it with that taste which she so eminently possessed, but on the death of this monarch

Catherine de Medicis forced her to exchange it for Chaumont.

The present proprietor, Monsieur de Villeneuve, has preserved it in its original state, with its old and exceedingly curious furniture.

This castle may be said to be the great a Show Place » of the Province; great delight will attend an inspection of its antique portraits, its vast picture gallery built over the river, the state rooms in excellent preservation, the keep, the park, the gardens, all which bear the impress of the talent and liberality of its founder. The approach is through a noble avenue of trees, over a bridge constructed across one of the branches of Cher which meanders through the verdant meadows with a crystal stream.

Coaches leave the Hotel Saint-Julien every morning for Bléré. This village is about 4 miles from the castle. The most economical and at the same time most agreeable manner of proceeding thither, is by hiring a hackney carriage which may be obtained for 20 fr. and will convey nine persons.

This journey is easily effected by leaving Tours early in the morning; indeed Amboise may also, by this means, be visited the same day.

Chenonceaux is rather more than 20 miles from Tours.

# 

# CHAMPIGNY.

The castle of Champigny was the residence of the Princes of the blood, and it was also inhabited by Charles VII in 1549.

The Chapel is the only part of the edifice that has escaped the destructive hand of Cardinal Richelieu.

It was built by Louis de Bourbon Duke of

Montpensier. The stained windows which represent the life of Saint-Louis are fine specimens of this art of painting which has so long been neglected.



## VOUVRAY.

This highly picturesque and opulent village, with the noble Chateau of Moncontour and a pretty fantastic Windmill on the heights, faces the Loire and lies between Rochecorbon and Vernou.

The vallee coquette should be visited. This is one of the prettiest rides in the vicinity.

We have already spoken of the Vouvray wine. The most esteemed is that designated a Clos Baudouin » belonging to M. Letissier.

In favorable years this wine was in great demand for the Flemish markets.

Crain Roll

the production buy to the second of the seco

edicador de la companya della companya della companya de la companya de la companya della compan

## 

Cinq-Mars-la-Pile.

Near this village, formerly called S<sup>t</sup>. Medard-la-Pile, may be seen the ruins of a very ancient Castle, and at a very short distance from them a Quadrangular Tower, or rather Pillar, built of brick, and nearly a hundred feet high. Antiquarians have hazarded many opinions respecting the date of it's construction, but they have not succeeded, even to their own satisfaction, in deciding to whom it owes its origin.

As our object in presenting this opuscule to the public is not to enter into scientific or antiquarian researches, but to collect what is really useful for a traveller to know, we shall merely say, that the most probable speculation is, that it was erected by the Romans.

This neat and romantic village is about 12 miles from Tours, on the Saumur road.

Coaches leave Tours for Saumur every morning and evening from the Bureau des Messageries Royales.



#### PRESSIS-LES-TOURS.

About a mile from the town, to the west, stood this favorite residence of Louis XI.

A very small and uninteresting portion of the ancient building now remains.

In a Market-Garden to the right of the entrance, may be seen the ruins of Saint-Hubert's Chapel mentioned in Quentin Durward: it now serves as a tool house, but sufficient remains to indicate the beauty of it's former proportions and the exquisite skill of the architect.

In the pleasure grounds may be seen the dungeon in which was confined Cardinal de la Balue enclosed in one of the iron cages described in our account of the Castle of Loches.

The of the court of the se

The word of participations of short and short of the state of the stat

 and help paid on the action for the control of the co

S. C. B. Lin, "Life classic role," As a series of a month of the control of th

# RUINS OF THE AQUEDUCT, AND CASTLE AT LUYNES.

The picturesque village of Luynes is about seven miles from Tours, to the west.

It is built under a calcareous rock which is surmounted by the bold towers of the old castle on the one side and the ruins of a monastery on the other.

The view from this eminence, on a summer's evening, is one of the most luxuriant possible.

The rows of lofty poplars in the valley which is beaming with verdure, the noble river studded with isles, the « cloud capped towers » which spring out of bold forests on the opposite bank, fix the eye with admiration on these works of creation, and charm whilst they astonish.

The drive by the Levée is varied and agreeable.

About a mile and a half from the castle may be seen the remains of a Roman aqueduct. These remains consist of several pillars and eight arches in a good state of preservation.



#### ROCHEGORBON.

The commune that bears this name is almost entirely devoted to the cultivation of the grape.

The valley reminds the traveller of several spots in Switzerland, and often attracts the invalid on a summer's evening to enjoy a bold scenery, so different from the wide spread meadows of the left bank.

Each side of the valley is studded with neat villas, surrounded with their well trimmed gardens flanked by the stern rock, which seems to threaten them with annihilation by its over hanging masses. The pretty village church stands in the centre protected by a grove of elms.

A very prominent feature in this village is an ancient watch tower or beacon which appears, from its peculiar position, of great height; on a near approach however it will be found to be raised but very few feet from its base.

An omnibus leaves the Hotel Saint-Julien every morning at 10, and every evening at 5.

## 

#### Ste-CATHERINE DE FIERBEDIS.

It was in an old tomb situated in the Church of this village, which lies a little to the left in going from Montbazon to Sto Maure, that the Maid of Orleans declared she had discovered (in 1429) the miraculous sword that was, in her hand, to be the instrument of destruction to the enemies of her country, and to drive the English out of France

## PART III.

# COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

#### PROFESSORS.

# M<sup>R</sup>. WERTZ,

Professor of German and the Mouthematics,

Nº 1, RUE SULLY.

Mr. W. understands English.

## Henry Deslewertt

## DMOCHOWSEI,

Professor of German and Italian,

To. 17, rue de la Galere.

M. D. speaks English.

# M<sup>\*</sup> DORANGE,

FRENCH-TEACHER,

Received by the University of France,

## MRS. DORANGE,

Organist at the English Chapel St-Symphorien,

ENGLISH DAY GOVERNESS,

Gives lessons on the Piano-Forte,

23, rue Colbert,

## ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Private lessons in Languages, Grammar, Composition, Elecution,
History, Geography, writing,
Arithmetic, Book-keeping,
etc.

RY

# MR. SMITH-SIZE,

Who also receives a few English pupils at home, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

Rue des Terrasses-Saint-Julien,

Maison de M. Froger.

# M' BORREL,

PUPIL OF Mr. SIMPON FORT.

DBAWING-MASTER,

Mº 15, rue du Paubourg-Saint-Eloi.

Mr. B. is a Member and Draughtsman to the Archeological Society. He teaches the various branches of his Art and gives lessons in Topography and pencil Lithography.

Mr. Borrel is the Author of many views of Tours and of various monuments of antiquity in Toursipe.

# M. PIPELET,



16, rue Royale.

Mr. P. gives lessons in drawing, painting in oils, water-colours and Sépia at his own house or abroad.

ANCIENT AND MODERN PAINTINGS

CAREFULLY AND SKILFULLY

RESTORED.

# TO AMATEURS AND ADMIRERS

# Mª. ABRAHAM,

1, rue de la Scellerie,

Professor of Landsonne Painting in Oil , Water colors and Crayons ,

(Member of the Flemish school of Painting)

Has the honor of having the immediate and most distinguished patronage

OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

Mr. Abraham takes the carliest opportunity of informing the Nobility, Gentry and

Clergy of Tours and its vicinity that from the many applications and promises of patronage, Mr. Abraham has received from some of the most distinguished families of this city, Mr. Abraham has fully decided upon making this his residence.

Mr. Abraham intends giving private lessons in oil, water colours and crayons in the true Flemish system so much admired by the cognicente of the present day.

Mr. A's. collection of pictures is open for public inspection from 12 till 3 o'clock daily, by tickets of admission, to be had at the Artist's, or at the public Libraries.

#### OLD PARTERIOS

## CAREFULLY RESTORED,

AND COLLECTIONS ARRANGED.

Mr. Abraham particularly begs to direct the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to his safe

and speedy method of restoring pictures (if in the worst state) without the dangerous expediency so much practised in England with various soids, etc., which has so frequently destroved the most valuable Paintings in different Collections; and also from being placed in the hands of inexperienced Artists, who have made various experiments without considering or knowing the true foundation of the original colour: - no persons are more competent than those who are truly acquainted with the original style of the various Masters; and as a guarantee to his abilities, Mr. A. has had the honour of receiving the most valuable test of Public approbation from the Nobility and Gentry whose Collections have been entrusted to his management.

## MB. MACHONT.

Professor of the Italian langage,

Nº 77. rue Colbert.

## MR, LEBARRE,

French-Master,

8, QUAL DE LA POISSONNEREE,

# MR. PROFF,

Nº 43, rue du Commerce.

Gives lessons on the Flute and all other wind instruments in town and country.

# M<sub>R</sub>. CHARLES HENAULT,

DANCING MASTER AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE .

4. rue Colbert,

Gives lessons at his own house and in town and country.

#### **— 157 —**

## MR. VALENTIN,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

#### RUE ROYALE,

Gives lessons on every description of Brass instrument, also on the violincello, tenor and violin.

He accompanies the piano-forte. He always keeps a large assortment of music for the cornet à piston.

BALLS AND SOIRÉES DANSANTES SUPPLIED WITH MUSIC.

## GYMNASIUM,

7, rue de la Préfecture.

## MR. GIRARD,

Papil of Colonel Amoros and formerly Professor of gymnastic exercises at the Royal Military College of La Flêche, calls the attention of the Public to his Gymnasium which has been fitted up with every machine that has been considered necessary for the exercise and health of his papils.

Lessons are given to young ladies and gentlemen on moderate terms. The greatest attention is given to rectify the deformities of nature.

#### LINEX-DRAPERS AND MABERDASHERS.

Binen and Calico Warehouses.

## CASIMIR MORAND.

4. rue de l'Ancienne-Intendance,

This warehouse favorably known by the excellent quality and the moderate price of its goods, possesses a large assortment of table linen, calicoes, madapolams, mustins, jaconnats, lace, embroidery, fannel and blankets.

Mr. C. M. undertakes to have made up in 24 hours all the linen, such as sheets, table cloths, napkins, etc., that a family can require.

## ROUILLÉ-COURBE'S,

EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES

WELL KNOWN BY THE NAME OF THE

# GAGNE-PETIT,

29, 31 and 33, rue de Commerce,

NEAR MESS'S GOUIN'S BANK.



Mr. ROULLE-Course has the honour to inform the public that they will always find in his warehouses great assortments of long and square Shawls, Cachemires, Indous, French and India Cachemires.

Plain satined and figured silks such as

Velvet, Satin, Gros de Naples, Marcelina, Florence, Poult de soie and every description of latest novelty.

Fancy Cloths for waist-coats and pantaloons.

Louvier, Sedan and Elbœuf Cloths. — Plain and figured Merinoes.

Fancy handkerchiefs and scarves.

Printed linens and calicoes.

Mousselines de laine and printed Jaconnats.

Every description of linen for sheets, shirts, aprons, towels, napkins and pocket-hand-kerchiefs.

Cambric for shirts and handkerchiefs.

All kinds and sizes of table linen.

Counterpanes, Brown and White Holland; Senlis, Courtray, Fresnay and other linens.

Muslins plain, figured and embroidered, for curtains, woollen damask borderings: Red, Yellow, Blue, Orange, Green and every other colour.

Coloured Calico for furniture.

Servant's liveries.

Articles for mourning and half-mourning.

Ball-dresses. — A warehouse has been fitted up, so that these articles may be carefully examined at any hour of the day.

A tailor from Paris, of acknowledged taste, is attached to this establishment which has distinct warehouses for each branch of commerce, on the same system as the well known house of Howell and James of London.

Cloaks, Pelisses, Burnous, Wadded shawls, Paletots, Pilot-coats, Dress-coats and Hunting Frocks made up in the newest fashion.

M. R. undertakes the making up of tablelinen, sheets, aprons, towels, shirts, etc.

Mourning at the shortest notice.

Each article is marked in legible figures.

One of the partners speaks English.

Five per cent allowed for ready money.

### AT THE DOMINO NOIR,

29, rue Pooyale,

Corner of the rue de l'Ancienne-Intendance.

# VICTOR PANNETIER'S

WAREHOUSE FOR MOURNING AND WHITE GOODS.

A great assortment of articles for mourning and half-mourning in woollens or cottons, Shawls, Scarves, silk handkerchiefs, Cravats, Blond and lace Veils.

Black silks of every description.

Thread and Blond Nets.

Calicoes, Madapolams, Jaconats.

Plain and embroidered muslin for gowns.

Linens of every kind.

Plain and Damask table cloths and napkins.

Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs.

Cambric in the piece.

A every large assortment of Embroideries and Laces.

Cravats and Handkerchiefs suited to every taste.



#### Grogers and tea-dealers.

## fräy,

19, rue Poryale,

Tea-deoler, Grocer, Oil-man and Cheesemonger; Wine and Brandy merchant.

Has every article in the above lines of the choisest quality constantly on sale.

Orders for town, or country, or England punctually and carefully executed.

Coneral and commission agent.

# GALBRUN-DESCHAMPS,

(from St-Lucia),

Grocer and Tea-Dealer.

Keeps a large assortment of groceries and green and black teas of the choicest description.

Cognac brandy and liqueurs.

His manufacture of chocolate was honorably mentioned in the exposition of 1841.

> His Stores are situated in the rue de la Harpe,

At the corner of the rue Baleschoux.

 $\mathsf{Digitized}\,\mathsf{by}\,Google$ 

# SIVRÉ-NEWBERRY,

2, rue de l'Ancianne-Intendance

English and French Grecer and Ton-dealer.

CHOICE WINES, COGNAC BRANDY AND FINE

## Denetz.

TEA-DEALER,

69, rue de la Boellerie.

#### BOOF AND SHOE-MARERS.

#### AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT.

# PROBST,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

19, rue Royale.

Always keeps an extensive assortment of ladies and gentlemen's boots and shoes.

Children's shoes and boots of every description and size.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

## BREDIF.

# LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER. . . . .

5, rue Colbert.

He received a « mention honorable » at the « Exposition » of 1840.

## MASSAINGUIRAL,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

1, rue de l'Ancienne-Intendance.

#### TAILORS.

## SCHLEGEL,

TARLOR.

#8; were des Commonas

## BOUCHET JUNA,

TAILOR,

31, rue Royale.

Fancy trowsers and waistcoats, ready-made dressing gowns.

### GUENNETAUX,

TAILOR,

4, RUE COLBERT.

Cloths of every description.

Fancy waist-coats.

## Printers and Lithographers.

## CHALIÈS.

#### LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTER,

58, rue Royale.

Undertakes impressions of every description at the shortest notice.

Visiting cards in every variety and of the most elegant style.

Interesting views of Touraine.

Engraving on all metals.

Writing and drawing paper.

Drawings lent to copy.

## R. PORNIN AND C°,

34, rue de la Scollerie,

And 5, rue des Cordelers.

Book-Sellers, Printers and Lithographers,

Visiting eards and circulars printed or engraved on metal or stone at the stortest notice.

## RIVAUX.

LITHOGRAPHER,

9, rue Saint-Martin.

Views of ancient and modern Tours and of the various remarkable monuments in Touraine

#### COAGH AND HARNESS-WARRERS.

## GODEAU-MEFFRE,

#### COACH AND HARNESS MAKER,

33, rue Royale.

Every description of article necessary for travelling and shooting.

Paris-made saddles on the most improved English principles.

Strong leather hat boxes, trunks, portmanteaus, carpet and leather night bags, game bags, etc.

Dry standing for carriages,

 $\mathsf{Digitized} \ \mathsf{by} \ Google$ 

## ROLLEGAS.

#### . COACH MAKER,

g5, rue Cdbert.

Lets Cabriolets and good horses at 6 francs a day,

Making the second services

rangalan sa kacamatan kacamatan kacamatan kacamatan kacamatan kacamatan kacamatan kacamatan kacamatan kacamata Karamatan kacamatan kacamatan kacamatan kacamatan kacamatan kacamatan kacamatan kacamatan kacamatan kacamatan

Control to the control of the control

#### HACKNEYMEN.

## RENAULT AND SON,

Hacknerymen,

12, rue des Fossées-Saint-Georges.

Save been etablished in the city more than 40 years.

Neat carriages, good horses and careful drivers.

Carriages may be obtained for the city or country.

Journies of any distance, whether in or out of France, undertaken.

Post carriages to be let.

## CHARLES SOUILLET,

#### HACKNEYMAN.

45, rue de la Scellerie,

Has every description of carriage for hire.

Britschas, coaches, landaus may be had on the shortest notice.

Parties are conveyed to the various châteaux in the neighbourhood on reasonable terms.

He also undertakes to convey families to any part of the continent.

His carriages are handsome, his horses good and his drivers extremely careful.

### WOOD MERCHANTS.

# HAINE-MORRAU,

WOOD-MERCHANT

1, Quai Spir-le-Baj.

Maglish families punetually supplied on reasonable terms.

# THIOU,



Near the Porter-de-Fer.

## BARBIN,

WOOD AND CHARCOAL-DEALER,

90, rue Colbert.

#### COACH-OFFICES.

### LONDON BY LE HAVRE.

Coaches leave the hotel de la Crouzille every evening at 6 o'clock for Le Mans, corresponding with Rouen and Caen.

## PARIS BY ORLÉANS.

Coaches from the hotel de la Crouzille for Blois and Orléans every morning at 6 o'clock, immediate correspondence with Paris.

The fares are very low.

### ENGLAND BY LE HAVRE.

Coaches leave the hotel de la Galère every day for Rouen at 7 o'clock P. M. and for Caen and Lizieux at 6 o'clock A. M.

## COACHES FOR LOCHES,

CHINON AND SAUMUR.

Go from several hotels and offices at various hours.

#### E HAIR-DRESSERS. AND PERFUMERS.

### ROMEO,

Hair-Dresser and Lerfumer,

11, rue Royale.

Has constantly on sale a great variety of Perfumery and Gloves from the cele-brated manufactures of the Capital, tra. velling-bags, dressing-cases, shooting-accoutrements, macintoshes, fur and other coats.

Elegant Saldons for hair-cutting.

### DUBOIS.

Successor to Mr. Saudin,

Hair-Dresser and Perfumer,

48, rue Royale,

At the corner of the rue de la Scellerie.

Always keeps an elegant assortment of Paris-made Gloves Cravats, Silk Handherchiefs, Artificial Flowers, Brushes, Watking-sticks Canes and Riding Whips

Every description of article connected with the toilette, and the most tasteful choice of fancy goods always on hand.

Rooms for hair-cutting.

# Miscellaneona.

## CHARLES D EVOU GE.

SURGEON-DENTIST FROM PARIS,

48, rue Royale,

At the corner of the rue de la Scellerie.

sorts of artificial teeth, made of rodible and mineral substances, chilteeth carefully attended to. Toother, elixir, brushes, and every article acted with the comfort and beauty of eth may be obtained at his rooms.

Ch. D. may be consulted every day 9 till 4.



### DUGLOS.

#### HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER,

. 22, Levée Saint-Symphorien.

N. B. Furniture repaired, and beds put up.

Packing cases on the shortest notice.

## DERMANT,

BARER.

15, rue de la Harpe.

N. B. Fancy bread.

## POUVREAU,

Caster,

#### 86, rue du Commerce.

M. B. Every description of fine cuttery of the neatest workmanship.

## CORNEAU,

UPHOLSTERER.

Poue de la Scellerie,

N. B. [Houses and apartments furnished on the shortest notice.

Fancy furniture.

## DELAHAYE,

Pour de l'Ancienne-Intendance

Keeps a large assertment of Carcel, Sylvan and Hydrostatic Lamps.

Bromes, Wax-Candles and Oils.

At this warehouse may be found every article which is requisite for an English family furnishing a house or apartments.

PIXED PRICES.

## ROBERT MEABURN,

House and commisson Agent.

26, RUE DE LA PRÉFECTURE,

## Tisseron.

Book-Seller.

16, rue de l'Ancienne-Intendance,

French-and Foreign Circulating Library;

Bending-Rooms,

Galignani's Messenger lent to read,

## SEGUIN,

Statter and Enreier,

9 - rue du Commerce.

## MISS MELANIE DE VILLEBON,

50. rue du Commerce.

Keeps a large assortment of ready-made linen, haberdashery, furs and child-bed linen.



#### TOYMAN.

**13, rue du Commerce** 

Has an extensive assortment of fishingtackle of every description.

Fresh baits always on hand.

### TISERON,

Book-Seller.

16, rue de l'Ancienne-Intendance,

French-and Foreign Circulating Library;

Reading-Rooms.

Galignani's Messenger lent to read,

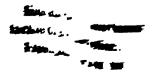
## SEGUIN,

Matter and Anreier,

9 . rue du Commerce.







## POLTI BROTHERS,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,

Mear the rue Royale.

This long established house offers every possible security to the public.

They have always on hand a numerous and choice assortment of every article connected with their trade.

Geneva, horizontal and every description of watch and chimney clock which are sold with guarantee and are previously examined.

Watches, clocks and Jewellery repaired.

## PROFF.

13, rue du Commerce.

# Manufacturer of all Kinds of wind Approximate.

A large collection of Piano-fortes, Harps and Guitars.



Instruments let out on hire by the month or year, on very ressonable terms.

## S: ALLAIRE,

Statuary, &c.

Place aux Legumes.

Tombs erected in Stone or Marble.

Inscriptions engraved.

Monuments kept in repair at a very moderate charge.

Pavement in State or Marble laid down.

At the Welit-Profit.

## BELLOT-CHAUVEAU,

22, rue du Commerce.

Keeps a large assortment of Mercery, Toys, Writing-Desks, work-boxes, Embroidering frames, Combs, Card-boxes, Camp-stools, Threads of all Kinds, Canvass, Silk, Tapes, Gloves, etc.

Implements for Shooting and Fishing.

Limerick hooks and artificial flies.

Chocolate and Orange flower water of the finest quality,

Sixed Prices.

### ROLLAND.

English and French Pastrycook.

Craiteur and Postaurateur,

6 bis, rue Royale,



Dinners cooked or supplied in town or country.

Ball-suppers furnished.

Ice creams and jellies.

Ornamental Pastry and Confectionery.

A great variety of the choicest wines and liquors.

Old Cognac Brandy of the most genuine quality.

 $\mathsf{Digitized} \ \mathsf{by} \ Google$ 

## DE MARTIGNY'S CELLARS.

BARRIÈRE DE LA TRANQUÉE,

Meanly apposite the English Chapet

This establishment always possesses a large stock of every description of French and foreign wines in wood and in bottle.

— Brandy and liqueurs.

Mr. de Martigny receives his supplies direct from the growers in Champagne, Burgundy and Bordeaux.

His liqueurs are drawn from the most celebrated distilleries of Holland, Switzerland, Bordeaux and Phalsbourg. Mr. de M. is allied to an English family of distinction and undertakes to ferward to any part of the united Kingdom, either from Tours, Bordeaux or Havre, any orders, however extensive they may be.

Persons are requested to apply to Mr. Chapart who resides near the Cellars, or to Mr. de Martigny, 13, rue Ste-Marthe, Tours, to whom all letters must be addressed.

### Biron.s

### GREAT LONDON HOTEL.

Rue Royale and rue de l'Ancienne-Intendance.

Mr. Prov., who during 19 years kept the hotel of the Golden-Ball, which he left to establish the house he now directs, begs to inform English Travellers, that in furnishing, he has studied every comfort that can be required.

All his rooms are floored, and fitted up in the handsomest style possible.

## ROUZÉ-POULET'S

Large warehouses for Porcelains and Glass of all descriptions,

#### 9, RUE COLBERT.

This house which has been established for more than twelve years offers every advantage to the purchaser, from the moderate prices and the punctuality of the proprietor.

Glass and Porcelain let out for Balls and Dinners.

# FERRAND,

\* Dine-Cooper,

Place du Chardonnet.

Casks made to order. — Red and white wines racked and bottled.

## THOMAS PRATH,

Manufacturer of Umbrellas, Larasols and Palking-Sticks,

37, rue du Commerce.

 $\mathsf{Digitized}\,\mathsf{by}\,Google$ 

## Mª C. LABRIÈRE,

STAY-MAKER,

30, rue Poquito;

SECOND FLOOR,

## ESMAULT

HOSIER,

20, RUE COLBERT.

 $\mathsf{Digitized} \ \mathsf{by} \ Google$ 

